

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."—*Cowper.*

Vol. 14.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

No. 4.

AND the Lord sent Nathan unto David. And he came unto him, and said unto him, There were two men in one city; the one was rich, and the other poor.

The rich man had exceeding many flocks and herds: But the poor man had nothing save one little ewe lamb, which he had bought and nourished up; and it grew up together with him, and with his children: it did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as a daughter.

And there came a traveller unto the rich man; and he spared to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to dress for the wayfaring man that was come unto him; but took the poor man's lamb, and dressed it for the man that was come to him.

And David's anger was greatly kindled against the man: And he said to Nathan, As the Lord liveth, the man that has done this thing shall surely die: And he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity.—2 Samuel, chap 12.

His parent hand

From the mute shell-fish gasping on the shore,
To men, to angels, to celestial minds,
Forever leads the generations on
To higher scenes of being; while supplied
From day to day with his enlivening breath,
Inferior orders in succession rise
To fill the void below."

Akenside. Pleasures of the Imagination.

"For the Sake of the Innocent Animals."

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner, in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their chief, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. "Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander. "I take it for granted," replied the chief, "that thou wert able to find eatables in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come among us?" "Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander; "but I would become acquainted with your manner and customs." "So be it," rejoined the other; "sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee." At the close of this conversation, two citizens entered, as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said: "I bought of this

man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it." The defendant answered: "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent, as well as existing, advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively."

The chief, who was also their supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, he said, "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes." "And thou (addressing the other) a daughter?" "Yes." "Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for a marriage portion." Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the chief asked him. "O, no!" replied Alexander; "but it astonishes me." "And how, then," rejoined the chief, "would the case have been decided in your country?" "To confess the truth," said Alexander, "we should have taken both parties into custody, and have seized the treasure for the king's use." "For the king's use!" exclaimed the chief. "Does the sun shine on that country?" "O, yes." "Does it rain there?" "Assuredly." "Wonderful! But are there tame animals in the country that live on the grass and green herbs?" "Very many, and of many kinds." "Ay, that must then be the cause," said the chief; "for the sake of those innocent animals the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your own country, since its inhabitants are unworthy of such blessings."

Animal Reasoning.

A lady, a friend of mine, was at one time matron of a hospital for poor women and children, which was maintained by subscription. One of the inmates was a blind girl, who was not there as a patient, but temporarily, till a home could be found for her. She had learned to feed herself, and at meal times a tray containing her dinner was placed on her knees as she sat in a comfortable chair for her special convenience in feeding herself. One day while she was eating, the pet cat of the establishment placed herself before the girl and looked long and earnestly at her, so earnestly that the matron, fearing that the animal meditated

some mischief to the girl, took her out of the room. Again the next day, at the same hour, the cat entered the room, but this time walked quietly to the girl's side, reared herself on her hind legs, and noiselessly, stealthily reached out her paw to the plate, selected and seized a morsel that pleased her, and, silently as she came, departed to enjoy her stolen meal. The girl never noticed her loss, and, when told of it by her companions, laughed very heartily. It is evident that the cat, from observation, had entirely satisfied herself that the girl could not see, and, by a process of reasoning, decided she could steal a good dinner by this practical use of her knowledge.—*Nature.*

A Noble Home.

Knebworth, the seat of the present Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), came to him through his grandmother, whose forty-four armorial quarterings on the ceiling of the presence chamber represent her lineage. She was a grand dame of a type now extinct. A writer, describing her, says: She governed with a hand of iron in a steel glove. Undutiful tenants were loud about the tyranny of Mrs. Bulwer. Fox hunters, invariably warned off her land (from motives of humanity), were lavish of curses when a fox took refuge in the woods of Knebworth. Mrs. Bulwer believed that trade corrupts. She had a keen eye for its debasements, and could not tolerate the society of those who had bought old residences and set up showy establishments. . . . She would keep no servant who was unkind to horse or dog. "Is he fond of horses?" was her first question about a groom. Her gifted son repeatedly acknowledged his obligation to this remarkable woman. She found Knebworth a mansion of vast proportions, half in ruins; a portion was pulled down and the rest repaired, and between her son and herself it became an exquisitely appointed abode.

Sleeping Dog of Rembrandt.

Was sketched in the corner of a plate measuring about four inches and a quarter wide by two and a half high, and afterwards cut down to three and a quarter by one and a half inches. Only one impression is known, which was sold in 1809 for \$7.50. It was sold in 1834 for \$305, and in 1841 the British Museum paid \$600 for it—a little over \$130 per square inch.—*Hamerton's Etching and Engraving.*

*Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Royal Society
P. C. A.*

Was held July 2, 1881, at St. James Hall, London. Lord Aberdare in the chair. Mr. Colam, Secretary, presented his report, from which we make a few extracts:

Several new branches of your institution have been opened during the past year in England, and applications for the establishment of similar stations, more numerous than it has been possible for your committee to accede to, have been pressed with energy upon your executive.

Your committee will have the pleasing duty of inserting in their forthcoming published report, a list consisting of upwards of three hundred and fifty auxiliary institutions for the prevention of cruelty to animals, being either branches established at home, or sister societies established both at home and in various other parts of the world. The progress made by your transatlantic brethren, their energy and devotion, have long demanded special notice in the reports of the parent society, but especially deserve it on the present occasion.

Your committee feel constrained to ask you to pay a tribute to the memory of a distinguished active founder of a sister society, whose death they regret to announce, namely, Mr. Colesworthey Grant, the late secretary, treasurer, and founder of the Calcutta Society.

The ladies' committee of your society have initiated and directed much useful work; during the past year nearly one hundred sermons have been preached in compliance with their application to clergymen; about one hundred and fifty popular, entertaining, and instructive lectures, illustrated by diagrams, have been delivered in schools and assembly-rooms; the literature of your society, including "The Animal World," has been disseminated; and children in schools and at home have been encouraged to read easy lessons on the claims of animals to humane treatment.

Besides the regular operations carried on by the ladies' committee, as described in previous reports, it should be mentioned that grants of reading-books have been made to large numbers of poor schools, containing suitable lessons on the duty of kindness to animals; the tenth edition of the "Horse Book" (the very practical manual issued by your society) has been printed, consisting of 50,000 copies; several new leaflets and several pamphlets have been added to your literature; and Mr. Ben George, lithographic publisher, has been advised and assisted in preparing and issuing a series of six beautiful illuminated texts and maxims for exhibition on the walls of school-rooms, each of which contains a graphic picture of an animal's head. Branches and sister societies are earnestly recommended to introduce these handsome placards into the schools of their several neighborhoods, than which nothing of the kind is more likely to inculcate on young minds the principles of mercy. The ladies' committee have also made many grants of books and papers to bands of many juvenile societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, large numbers of those auxiliaries having been established throughout the country since the foundation of the first little society by the lamented Mrs. Smithies, of Wood Green.

Your committee have to announce that during the past year 4,142 convictions were obtained against offenders, which number shows an excess of 400 convictions upon those registered in the previous year. Among the convictions offences against horses numbered 2,396; cattle, 210; mules and donkeys, 238; dogs, 103; cats, 78; bears, 7; hyenas, 1.

Among the more noticeable prosecutions successfully carried out by your committee, it may be desirable to particularize a few. It has become a practice unnecessarily, and violently to spur horses at races, not often at high-class races, but frequently at those of an inferior class. Your committee deem it their duty to prosecute in these cases; for spurring a horse often very severely, when it serves no purpose except to show the

brutal anger of the rider at being outstripped, is an act of base inhumanity which ought not to be overlooked.

Another species of cruelty has been found to prevail considerably at country shooting-matches, where the tail-feathers are plucked from the birds before being put into the trap; and other mutilations are perpetrated on them. It is not easy for your officers to detect these special forms of cruelty without the employment of stratagem; but you may rely on it that all justifiable means are adopted to overtake persons guilty of this wanton and abominable behavior.

Again, your committee have had much anxiety in endeavoring to prevent cruelty to hyenas and other animals exhibited in travelling menageries and compelled to jump through blazing hoops of fire, in order to gratify the morbid taste of visitors. It is with much satisfaction and thankfulness that your committee are enabled to announce that convictions have recently been obtained for these offences.

Another form of cruelty which your committee have attacked for the first time with success during the past year is the practice of wiring the feet of hounds which have been sent to farmers to be taken care of out of the hunting season. Instead of making proper provision for such animals, masters of kennels leave them entirely to the mercy of persons who, from time immemorial, have conceived it to be their duty to insert wires into the feet of the hounds to prevent them from straying and hunting—in other words, to make their feet tender and sore, and very lame, so that they are unable to run in pursuit of game, or even to travel beyond a short distance, the wires being removed shortly before the commencement of the hunting season.

The next practice to which your attention is invited is that of mutilating the ears, tails, and bodies of animals for the purpose of identification—a custom which your committee are thankful to state is being suppressed by the determined action of magistrates.

Another form of cruelty has arisen out of an order issued by the Privy Council to prevent the spread of disease among animals conveyed by railway. The order provides that all trucks after having been used shall be cleansed and washed with lime. It often occurs that this work is done carelessly or unintelligently by railway porters, and that a layer of unslacked lime is left on the floors of trucks. When pigs are placed in such vehicles they suffer the excruciating agonies of burning, their feet, legs, and sides often being completely blistered and blackened by the effects of heat.

Another form of cruelty is unhappily becoming prevalent. The committee refer to the practice of civilians calling themselves gentlemen, and especially of young officers in the army, using fierce dogs for the purpose of hunting and worrying domestic cats. Two prosecutions have recently been carried on against persons guilty of this offence, with good results, one offender being committed to prison, and others fined the maximum penalty, with heavy costs, besides being exposed to much opprobrium.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation to you, as it is to your committee, that during the past year the proprietors, managers, and overlookers in collieries and other mines have co-operated with your society in checking cruelty to horses and ponies working underground, and in punishing persons guilty of cruelty to them.

During the past three or four years your committee have anxiously endeavored to suppress the practice carried on in the Zoological Gardens, of feeding reptiles with living animals, on fixed occasions, in the presence of men, women, and children. The recitals of cruelty recently published in "The Animal World" have convinced the most skeptical persons that the custom, which has been continued in this country for many generations, is reprehensible on two grounds, viz., that domestic and semi-domestic animals have been submitted to much torture, and that every week a

large number of persons have been either disgusted or demoralized by an unwholesome spectacle. "The Animal World" has not only exposed the cruelty and the demoralization, but has brought before the public overwhelming evidence that nearly all the serpents preserved in such collections, which greatly torture their prey, may be fed on dead animals. The certificates to that effect, written by the principals and subordinates of the Zoological Gardens of Paris, where the serpents have been almost entirely fed on dead animals during the last six years, and where the public are not admitted to witness the feeding of serpents, even with dead food, having been published in "The Animal World," your committee cannot but feel deeply grateful to the council of the Zoological Society for responding promptly to their appeals by the issue of an order suppressing the exhibition to the public of the feeding of reptiles, and by directing that the methods employed by the Paris Zoological Society shall be inquired into and carried out as far as practicable by their keepers.

Your committee have made applications to her Majesty's Secretary of State, at the home office, through your noble president, for a return of the licenses and certificates granted during last year, and the experiments performed on animals under such licenses and certificates, pursuant to 39 & 40 Vic., cap. 77. They have reason to believe that the inspector's return will state that few, if any, painful experiments were made on animals during 1880; and though they are not enabled to make known to you the actual figures of the return, which will be issued in a few days, they trust to do so before the publication of this report, with the fullest information contained in such return.

Your committee have to report that great improvements have been recently introduced in the construction of steamships engaged in the conveyance of cattle from the United States to this country, the entire area of the vessels and internal arrangements being designed for the comfort and well-being of the animals in transit. One of these steamships, the "Assyrian Monarch," has recently been inspected by our officers, when it was demonstrated that, notwithstanding the heavy seas and bad weather through which this fine ship had passed on its way to this country, not a single animal had been lost or injured. This circumstance establishes the contention made by your committee on many previous occasions, viz., that by improved scientific methods animals may be conveyed at sea without cruelty—except, perhaps, during storms of extraordinary violence: also that the cruelty which undoubtedly occurs in many hundreds of vessels employed in cattle traffic ought now to be suppressed by more stringent regulations of the governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

One of the most pleasing signs of the times is, perhaps, the circumstance that influential associations of butchers at Sheffield, Birmingham, and other towns are actively engaged in supporting your operations so far as the careful transit of animals is concerned—perhaps from their own particular point of interest, but nevertheless greatly in the interest of animals also. When your committee remember the hostility of these classes in former years, they cannot but feel encouraged that a more humane spirit is spreading throughout the community and extending itself even to those persons, including drovers, who have the care of cattle and other animals in our markets.

In expressing their cordial and grateful thanks to the benevolent persons who have hitherto upheld the operations of your society by means of legacies, donations, and annual subscriptions, your committee with sincere grief are compelled to report, that during the past year their income has fallen short of the necessary expenditure of your proceedings, and that in consequence they have been compelled to sell out some of your invested property. They are not, however, discouraged by this circumstance, for they trust to your benevo-

[For conclusion see p. 29.]

The number of stars opposite a name signifies the number of Counties for which the party is Agent.

Abington,	Josiah Cushman.*
Acton, West,	Charles W. Parker.
Acushnet,	Noah Mendell,
Adams,	Horace B. Streeter.*
Agawam,	Reuben DeWitt.
Feeding Hills,	Edwin Leonard.
Alford,	Henry W. Smith.
Amesbury,	G. Dennis Smith.
	Charles A. Naylor.
	H. G. Leslie, M. D.
Amherst,	William W. Smith.
Andover,	John Clark.
Arlington,	John H. Hartwell.
Heights,	John E. Hestcliffe.
	C. L. Howard.
Ashburnham,	Marshall Witherbee.
South,	Wilbur F. Whitney.
Ashby,	F. W. Wright.
Ashfield,	Joshua Hall.
Ashland,	Charles H. Tilton.
	Silas F. Thayer.
Athol,	Solon D. Goodrich.
Attleborough, North,	E. Carlisle Brown.*
	James W. Riley.
East,	Elijah Capron.
South,	Elihu G. May.
Hebronville,	George F. Ide.
Auburn,	E. L. Bancroft.
Ayer,	Samuel Reed.
Barnstable,	
Cottuit Port,	Alfred Bearse.
Marston's Mills,	Nathaniel Hinckley.
Hyannis,	Samuel Snow.
Barre,	H. J. Shattuck.
	Sylvester Bothwell.*
Becket, West,	Orrin Millard.
Bedford,	Charles A. Corey.
Belchertown,	William Burnett.
Beltingham,	Henry A. Crane.
Belmont,	J. C. Hill.
Berkley,	W. H. S. Whitney.
Berlin,	A. A. Bartlett.
Bernardston,	J. N. Dewey.
Beverly,	Gardner Haskell.
Billerica,	
Blackstone,	John C. Scott.
Blanford,	Howard P. Robinson.
Bolton,	Enoch C. Pierce.
Boston, East,	Edward Brigham.
Brighton District,	H. P. Kennedy.
Jamaica Plain,	William Thomas.
West Roxbury,	George A. Walker.
	A. L. Denslow.
Borborough,	A. Winslow Wetherbee.
Boxford, West,	George A. Harriman.
Boylston Centre,	Joseph M. Wright.
Bradford,	Walter Ordway.
Beaumont,	N. Morton Hobart.
	Samuel W. Thorndike.
	Horace Abercrombie.
Brewster,	Elisha Crocker, Jr.
Bridgewater,	Philip H. Wing.
	I. Sanford Wilbur.
Brimfield,	F. E. Cook.
Brockton,	Benj. J. Keith.
Campello,	Charles E. Jenney.
	Sidney F. Packard.
Brookfield,	O. F. Eaton.
Brookline,	Alonso Bowman.
Buckland,	Elijah Shaw.
Burlington,	Charles B. Chester.
Cambridge,	Fordeyce M. Simson.
Cambridgeport,	George H. Copeland.
Canton,	Samuel M. Shaw.
	William F. Colby.
Carlisle,	Selar Simons.
Carver, South,	Rufus C. Freeman.
Charlton,	C. C. F. Miner.
Chatham,	Alfred E. Frye.
Chatham,	Sullivan Rogers.
Chelmsford,	Geo. A. Parkhurst.
West,	Charles L. Fuller.
Chelsea,	William P. Drury.
Cheshire,	Stephen Chapman.
Chester,	James Keefe.
Chesterfield,	O. M. Pearl.
Chilmark,	Matthew Ryan.
Chilmark,	Frederick H. Lamb.
Clarksburg,	H. L. Sheldon.
Clinton,	Abijah Brown.*
	Daniel Marsh.
	Abbott A. Jenkins.*
Cohasset,	J. Q. A. Lothrop.
Nantasket,	Moses Sargent.**
	Moses M. Frye.
Colrain,	Hugh B. Miller.
Concord,	Asa C. Collier.
Conway,	George H. Johnson.
Cottage City,	Lewis Smith.*
Cumington, West,	Erastus G. Allen.
Dalton,	
Dana,	Edwin A. Albee.
Danvers,	Abraham Patch, Jr.
Dartmouth,	F. W. Mason.
Deedham,	George E. Morse.
Deerfield,	Nathaniel Hitchcock.
	Abijah W. Chapin.
Dennis, South,	M. W. Nickerson.
Dighton,	Charles W. Turner.
North,	Francis A. Hoar.
Douglas, East,	Brighton Warren.
Dover,	Arnon Bacon.
Dracut,	Coffern Nutting.
	P. O. Lowell.

Dudley,	Samuel D. Stone.
Dunstable,	George P. Wright.*
Duxbury, West,	Charles H. Chandler.*
East Bridgewater,	Benj. Siddall.*
Eastham,	Silas H. Stuart.
Easthampton,	E. Thomas Sawyer.
Easton, North,	S. M. Rennie.
Edgartown,	James L. Dexter.*
Egremont, North,	L. K. Kline.
Elmwood,	Mark P. Hudson.
Enfield,	William B. Kimball.
Erving,	Eben H. Spring.
Essex,	Daniel W. Bartlett.
Everett,	Benjamin Corey.
Fairhaven,	James M. Emerson.
Fall River,	Thomas S. Butman.
Falmouth,	John Beale, Jr.
Fitchburg,	Stephen G. Cahoon.
Florida,	Thomas Upton.
Foxborough,	Sedate Towler.
Franklin,	David Morrill.
Freetown,	Moses M. Fisk.*
Gardner,	Wm. E. Spong.
Georgetown,	Geo. D. Williams.*
Gill,	Webster Cowee.
Gloucester,	Solomon Nelson.
Hay View,	F. W. Chapin.
Goshen,	George Lane.
Gosnold,	George W. Quinn.
Grafton,	P. Lyman.
Granby,	Frederick S. Allen.
Graville,	J. H. Chickering.
Great Barrington,	S. M. Cook.
Greenfield,	I. C. Carpenter.
Greenwich,	Harvey Holmes.*
Groton,	Abram S. Clark.
Hadley,	Wm. Elliot.*
Hallifax,	Chauncey Bryant.**
Hamilton,	Lyman J. Walt.*
Hampden,	Henry Handforth.*
Hancock,	George R. Dickinson.
Hanover,	Andrew Robbins.
Hanson, Bryantville,	Freeman Hopkins.**
Harwich,	R. E. Gaylord.
Harvard,	Wm. N. Bourne.
Harwich,	John Treffy.
Hartford,	S. C. Spellman.
Hatfield,	Silas G. Dawley.
Haverhill,	Hira W. Bates.*
Hawley,	J. B. Chandler.
Heath,	Charles F. Stokes.
Hingham,	Henry Butterfield.
South,	Jona. Buck.
Hinsdale,	Elbridge G. Doane.
Holden,	E. S. Warner.
Holbrook,	Edwin Scott.
Holliston,	Scipio Benson.
Holyoke,	Charles P. Benson.*
Hopkinton,	Erastus Whitton.
Hudson,	Ezra Wilder.
Hull,	Charles R. Cook.
Huntington,	Lewis W. Taylor.*
Hyde Park,	E. W. Merrick.*
Ipswich,	Charles W. Paine.
Kingston,	Frederic Kerrill.
Lakeville,	Charles Roper.
Lancaster, South,	Ethan C. Cladin.
Lanesborough,	Wm. G. Ham.
Lawrence,	M. Shine.
Lee,	George E. Atchinson.
Leicester,	H. C. Shurtliff.
Cherry Valley,	Samuel B. Gleason.
Lenox,	Charles H. Gleason.
Leominster,	Lewis P. Loring.
Leverett,	Maurice McGrath.
Lexington, East,	E. A. Allen.
Leyden,	Charles Jacobs.
Litchfield,	Tristram B. Fall.
Littleton,	A. B. Fellows.*
Longmeadow, East,	Arthur L. Cushman.
Lowell,	Davis Pickens.
Ludlow,	P. O. Myrick.*
Lunenburg,	George W. Howe.
Lynn,	J. W. Newton.
Lynnfield,	Moulton Batchelder.
Malden,	Charles H. Cutting.
Manchester,	Rufus Holman.
Mansfield,	Lyman T. Upham.
Marblehead,	W. D. Curtis.
Marion,	George England.
Marlborough,	Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
Marshfield,	George L. Pierce.
East,	U. T. Darling.
Masspee,	Samuel Farrar.
Matapoisett,	Charles H. Sawyer.
Maui,	Abel H. Calkins.
Medford,	Charles H. Philbrick.
Methuen,	Albert Pinder.
Middlebury,	Henry C. Preston.
Milford,	Cyrus Kilburn.
Milton,	Edward P. Allen.
Mitchell,	William Stone.
Moham,	Randall T. Alexander.
Moham,	Lewis D. Clark.
Moham,	Abiel H. Stone.
Moham,	James Jackson.
Moham,	Frederick M. Noyes.
Moham,	Charles C. Bianchar.
Moham,	W. H. Cromack.
Moham,	David L. Alsworth.*
Moham,	George Haskell.
Moham,	J. A. Blake.*
Moham,	William Sinclair.
Moham,	E. F. Braley.
Moham,	C. F. Morse.
Moham,	Charles T. Hatch.
Moham,	Hatch Carr.
Moham,	John F. Hatch.
Moham,	Gideon Lovell.
Moham,	Alonzo W. Westgate.

Mayfield, . . .	Sidney B. Shattuck.
Medfield, . . .	Charles Hamant.
Medford, . . .	Wm. H. Palmer.
	Asa Law.
	William H. Northey.
West, . . .	George H. Gibson.
Medway, . . .	Henry B. Woodman.
Mendon, . . .	Henry B. Newhall.
Merrimac, . . .	Andrew W. Judson.
Methuen, . . .	John B. Heath.
Middleborough, . . .	James A. Burgess.*
Middlefield, . . .	Jonathan McElwain.
Middleton, . . .	David Stiles.
Milford, . . .	A. W. Kees.*
	Oliver D. Holmes.
Millbury, . . .	Samuel Sawyer.
Milton, . . .	L. Crossman.
	J. Walter Bradley.
Monroe, . . .	David H. Sherman.
Monson, . . .	M. F. Bacon.
Montague, . . .	J. Cheney.
Monterey, . . .	L. Mansur.
	M. C. Langdon.
Montgomery, . . .	Charles N. Clark.
Mount Washington, . . .	Henry S. Goodale.
Nahant, . . .	David Johnson.
	Wm. Luscomb.
Nantucket, . . .	George E. Moorea.
Natick, . . .	Joshua A. Bates.*
Needham, . . .	George E. Eaton.
New Ashford, . . .	Elithu Ingraham.
New Bedford, . . .	Daniel Rickatson.
	Mrs. K. S. Howland.
New Braintree, . . .	Charles A. Gleason.
New Marlborough, . . .	Henry N. Adams.
New Salem, . . .	Wm. C. Felt.
Newbury, . . .	Nathaniel Dole.
Newburyport, . . .	B. C. Hale.*
	S. W. Tucker.*
	C. H. De Rochemont.
Newton, . . .	John M. Fisk.
	J. C. Kennedy.
	W. J. Fisk.
	James D. Henthorn.
Newtown, . . .	C. O. Davis.
West, . . .	S. R. Urbino.
	Revelo L. Hinds.
Highlands, . . .	George H. Marsh.
Lower Falls, . . .	Robert S. Harrison.
Auburndale, . . .	Charles P. Heustia.
Norfolk, Franklin City, . . .	Wm. Mauchester.
North Adams, . . .	George L. Harris.
North Andover, . . .	Sylvander Bothwell.
North Brookfield, . . .	Luther P. DeLand.
North Reading, . . .	Henry H. Dame.**
Northampton, . . .	H. M. Potter.*
Northborough, . . .	Charles A. Rice.
	Francis H. Corey.
Northbridge, . . .	
Northfield, . . .	Frank H. Turner.
Norton, . . .	George H. Arnold.
	P. O. Barrowsville.
Norwood, . . .	Samuel Howard.
Oakham, . . .	Mark Haskell.
Orange, North, . . .	S. F. Blodgett.
	S. J. Oliver.
Orleans, . . .	James H. Arey.
Otis, . . .	E. L. Day.*
Oxford, . . .	O. W. Chaffee.*
Palmer, . . .	J. A. Palmer.*
Paxton, . . .	D. R. Boynton.
Peabody, . . .	Wm. S. Osborne.
	Stephen F. Reed.
	Rev. John Jones.
Pelham, . . .	Martin Hatch.
Pembroke, East, . . .	S. P. Lawrence.
Pepperell, . . .	Austin Stowell.
Peru, . . .	J. G. Mudge.
Petersham, . . .	S. E. Pike.
Phillipston, . . .	H. H. Newton.*
Fittsfield, . . .	Orason S. White.
Plainfield, . . .	Jas. B. Collingwood.*
Plymouth, . . .	Alonzo Wright.
Plympton, . . .	D. G. Blackmar.
Prescott, . . .	John Brooks.
Princeton, . . .	John Young.
Provincetown, . . .	Washington M. French.
Quincy, . . .	N. B. Fernald.
	John Long.
Randolph, . . .	Thomas Farrell.
	C. G. Washburn.
Raynham, . . .	Edwin E. Lothrop.
North, . . .	Nathan Bancroft.
Reading, . . .	Henry C. Goff.
Rehoboth, . . .	Milton Ray.
Revere, . . .	Chas. M. Van Brame.
Richmond, . . .	Roland T. Savory.
Rochester, . . .	Wm. B. Seavey.
Rockland, . . .	B. V. Bennett.*
	Robert Tarr.
Rockport, . . .	John F. Swett.
Pigeon Cove, . . .	C. W. Burgess.
Rose, . . .	Milton Ellsworth.
Rowley, . . .	Edward A. Carpenter.
Royalston, . . .	H. Parks.
Russell, . . .	
Rutland, . . .	J. C. Towne.
Salem, . . .	W. F. Chapple.
	William M. Burgess, 2d.
	John W. Hart.
	Lewis A. Manning.
	William Chase.
	Wm. J. Foster.
Salisbury, . . .	W. H. Currier.
Sandisfield, N. Boston, . . .	Edward Ingraham.
Sandwich, North, . . .	Chas. H. Burgess, 2d.
Savoy, East, . . .	Horace M. Oliver.
Savoy, . . .	A. W. Burnett.
Scituate Harbor, . . .	E. J. Jenkins.

Arkonk,	A. N. Medbury.
Beffield,	H. Frank Leonard d.
Belburne Falls,	John C. Smith.
.	George A. Bates.
.	Justus B. Frost.
Berborn,	Samuel J. Fletcher.
Birley,	Gyrus A. Kilburn.
Brewsbury,	George Buel.
Butebury,	George A. Paul.
Cומרסט,	Elisha Slade.
Cornerville,	M. C. Parkhurst.
.	Jairus Mann.
South Abington,	Sidney O. Cobb.
South Hadley,	S. N. Miller.
Falls,	Harvey Carr.
.	Levi P. Dickinson.
South Scituate,	Willard Torry.*
Southampton,	S. R. Clapp.
Southboro', Fayville,	John Blair.
Cordaville,	D. W. Mitchell.
Southbridge,	H. W. Bacon.*
.	T. M. Clark.
Southwick,	Edward E. Root.
Spencer,	Andrew Hinkley.
Springfield,	Luther Clark.
.	James E. Russell.
.	Allen Webster.
.	G. E. S. Law.
Sterling,	Alfred A. Andrews.
Stockbridge,	Charles H. King.
Stoneham,	Daniel B. Fenn.
Stoughton,	Richard Plummer.
Stow, Rockbottom,	David Forsaith.
Sturbridge,	A. D. Gleason.
Sunderland,	Edwin H. Chamberlain.
Sutton,	John Goodnow.
Swampscott,	T. W. Rury.
Swansea,	James W. Stockwell.
Taunton,	Zebedee Small.
.	John H. Martin.
.	W. K. Peck.
.	Isaac C. Dunham.
Templeton,	Willis Potter.
Tewksbury,	Allen B. Thomas.
Tiabury, North,	George P. Hawkes.
Vineyard Haven,	Henry E. Preston.
Tolland,	William Cottle.
Topsfield,	Charles Bradley.
Townsend,	Fowler T. Moore.
West,	T. K. Leach.
Truro,	Alwin A. Spaulding.
Tyngsborough,	Miles Stinson.
Tyringham,	Samuel Dyer.
Upton,	Alden M. Butterfield.
Uxbridge,	J. W. Wilson.
Wakefield,	C. I. Pike.
.	George G. Thompson.
Wales,	Charles H. Davis.*
Walpole,	Daniel Carr.
.	Eugene Cady.
Walworth,	J. B. Hanners.*
Waltham,	S. W. Hartshorn.
.	H. P. Sherman.
.	Nathaniel A. Moody.
.	Alden James.*
.	Matthew J. Mahoney.
.	Joseph Harding.
Ware,	Wm. Lloyd Chipman.
Wareham,	James W. Hurley.
.	Alexander Swift.
.	William Combs.
Warren,	Calvin W. Delva.
Warwick,	R. M. Savery.
Washington, Becket,	Sarah V. Howard.
Watertown,	George Parker.
.	Horace Reed.
Wayland,	Solomon Shumway.*
Webster,	Benjamin H. Collins.
Wellfleet,	Henry P. Varney.
Wellisley,	J. C. Houston.
Wendell (Depot),	Silbrius E. Foster.
Wenham,	A. C. Smith.
W. Boylston, Oakdale,	Ell Wheeler.
West Bridgewater,	Patrick G. Dillon.
West Brookfield,	Moses P. Stanwood.
West Newbury,	Charles H. Fowler.
.	C. W. Hoxington.
West Springfield,	John McGrath.
West Stockbridge,	F. Fairbanks.*
Westborough,	D. P. Brigham.
.	George L. Minor.
Westfield,	Edward Prescott.
Westford,	T. C. Davenport.
Westhampton,	James B. Wood.
Westminster,	Alonso B. Fiske.
Weston,	John F. Eaton.*
Weymouth,	Joshua Blinney.
North,	Noble Morse.
.	W. C. Cleverly.
.	Wm. E. Bicknell.
South,	F. B. Vinson.
.	Alvah Raymond, Jr.
.	Asa B. Pratt.
East,
Whately,	Calvin G. Robbins.
Wilbraham,	Henry A. Bisbee.
Williamsburg,	Edwin A. Talmadge.
Williamstown,	Charles W. Swain.
Wilmington,	George Sumner Loud.
Winchendon,	John McGrath.
Winchester,	Z. A. Richardson.
.	William F. Dotten.
.	Albert Ford.
Windsor,	David P. Matthews.
Winthrop,	John E. Tidd.*
Woburn,
.
Worcester,	James M. Drennan.*
Worthington,	David D. Powers.
Wrentham,	A. W. Cheever.
.	Alonzo Cook.
Yarmouth,	R. E. Holmes.*

Our Dumb Animals.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Our September Paper.

The notices relating to the coming meeting of the American Humane Association in Boston on Oct. 19 and 20 next, will be read with approval, we hope, by the officers of all societies interested in its work. We hope to announce in our next the names of delegates.

The account of the meeting of the parent society for the P. C. A. will richly repay its readers. More vigorous than ever, after half a century of great service, it continues to lead the world in this cause.

Our list of agents shows how many willing laborers the Society finds in every part of the State. The progress of the humane idea it represents is attributed in a greater degree than is usually acknowledged to the generous labors of these men. The thanks of the Society were never more due to them than now. May the coming year increase largely its present obligations!

The brief notice of the project of a dog's home in Boston, and Mr. Appleton's article on the subject, show that it is taking a practical form. Its friends can now give it a helping hand through Mr. A. Will they not do so?

The fox hunt near Cottage City had an inglorious end. The "Advertiser" and "Sunday Budget" had articles upon it of the right tone. The correspondents of some other Boston papers were permitted to laud it in a strange way; but editorially none of them justified it, as far as we know.

The illustration this month has been selected from one of Rosa Bonheur's beautiful pictures, which has been very satisfactorily reproduced on wood for us by Mr. Kilburn of this city.

American Humane Association.

We copy circular of August 10th, sent to officers of the societies it names. Early and favorable action is respectfully invoked by all of them.

To Officers of American and Canadian Societies for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals"; of "Humane Societies," and of all Societies, under whatever name, which have for one of their objects the Protection of Animals. Also to Friends who are not members of any organization in this behalf.

We respectfully ask your early attention to the fifth annual meeting of the American Humane Association, to be held at Boston on Wednesday, October 19, and Thursday, October 20, 1881. The Massachusetts Society P. C. A. has engaged Horticultural Hall for the purpose, No. 100 Tremont Street. A public meeting will be held, probably, on Wednesday evening, in Tremont Temple, to be addressed by well-known friends, whose names will be announced hereafter.

We hope to see at Boston a much larger representation of our societies than has ever before met. Reports upon what has been done, and larger plans for future work, will be presented. The Secretaries of the various societies are invited to send brief accounts of what has been done in their several localities, to be used as far as may be found possible. We invite correspondence with either of the undersigned, and that a list of delegates be sent the Secretary at Boston as early as practicable.

A report from the judges of the Five-Thousand-Dollar Prize for a Cattle Car may be expected at the meeting, if not made public before.

We are, very respectfully, your fellow-laborers,
EDWIN LEE BROWN, *President*,
Cor. Jackson and Clinton sts., Chicago, Ill.
ABRAHAM FIRTH, *Secretary*,
96 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

American Humane Association.—Circular.

BOSTON, MASS., August 23, 1881.

The undersigned committee in behalf of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, cordially invite the several societies in the United States and Canada, whose object, in whole or in part, is the protection of animals, to be fully represented at the meetings of the American Humane Association, to be held in Boston, on the 19th and 20th October next.

Horticultural Hall and Tremont Temple have been engaged for the business and public meetings of the Association. These halls are among the most central in the city, besides being near several first-class hotels and private boarding-houses. Of the hotels, we may mention the "Tremont," the "Revere," "Parker's," and "Young's," and the "Bellevue" among boarding-houses.

The Secretary, if requested, will gladly secure rooms for visitors at any of the above houses, or at any others that may be named by them, on their best terms.

We hope to see and to hear during these meetings many of the most earnest and best known friends of this humane cause, and that one of the results will be to greatly strengthen the Association in its work. May we not hope that the co-operation of the officers of all our widely-scattered societies will make the coming meetings fairly representative of the gathering public sentiment of the country in behalf of the just treatment of all creatures dependent upon man? Correspondence is invited with our Secretary for fuller details or other information.

We are, very respectfully yours,

GEO. T. ANGELL.	HENRY S. RUSSELL.
MRS. WILLIAM APPLETON.	JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.
MISS ANNE WIGGLESWORTH.	O. W. PEABODY.
MRS. E. C. JOHNSON.	RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr.
MRS. C. D. HOMANS.	W. H. BALDWIN.
J. MURRAY FORBES.	NATHAN APPLETON.
S. E. SAWYER.	CHAS. FAIRCHILD.

GEORGE NOYES.

A. FIRTH, *Secretary*.

It may not be improper to add to the above circular here, that invitations have been already given to several distinguished persons to speak at the public meeting on Wednesday evening, and music suitable for the occasion has been secured. On Thursday it is under consideration to have a social collation at which friends from far and near may have an additional opportunity to become better known to each other.

On Friday a committee on hospitality will arrange for showing our friends such parts of the city and its surroundings as may have most interest for them.

A Dog Shelter.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently been empowered by the State Legislature to establish and maintain a shelter for lost and stray dogs. This shelter will be organized on much the same principles which have made those established in London and Philadelphia so successful. All lost or unlicensed dogs will be brought there, kept five days to be reclaimed by their owners, and then either sold or humanely killed. A suitable piece of land has been leased, and as soon as \$5,000 shall be raised, it is proposed to begin to erect the necessary buildings and open the shelter. It is thought and hoped that its success will lead to the establishment of similar asylums for cats, horses, and other domestic animals.

We appeal to all friends of such a shelter to aid this object, and earnestly request contributions, of no matter how small a sum. The young are cordially invited to contribute their mites. All sums received will be duly acknowledged and published, with the names of the donors, unless otherwise requested. Such gifts may be sent to N. Appleton, Esq., care of Secretary Mass. S. P. C. A., 96 Tremont street, Boston.

Asylum for Lost Animals at Paris and Boston.

In the last Bulletin received from the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals, much space is given to reports and discussions in relation to the asylum for lost animals, especially dogs and cats, which has been started under the auspices of the society. An appeal was made some months ago for this good object, and subscriptions have been coming in ever since. Some of the Paris newspapers published strong articles to help it, and the home may now be considered as well under way. A very desirable location has been found in one of the islands of the Seine near Paris, where a piece of land can be purchased at a comparatively low price. It has been calculated that not much more than \$10,000 will be needed to start the shelter.

The architect of the Paris Society, Mr. Crivelli, has made a plan of the building, which appears in the Bulletin, and which seems to be very complete. In case sufficient money should not be raised by the ordinary means of a subscription, it was suggested that the deficiency could easily be made up by a concert or other public performance in Paris.

This information comes now especially *apropos* to our Massachusetts Society, as steps have already been taken for the establishment and maintenance of such a shelter for dogs and other animals in the environs of Boston, and at the right time a public appeal will be made to aid it. The success of such homes in London and Philadelphia has made the residents of other cities wish to emulate the good example. It is a cause which goes straight to the heart of any one who loves the brute creation, while the direct advantages to the cities that have them in many ways cannot be over-estimated. It is not to be doubted that when the Massachusetts Society is ready to ask its friends for the sum of money necessary for the object, which will probably be about \$5,000, a generous response will be made.

N. A.

Cattle Transportation to Watertown.

Our brave helper at Lake Village, N. H., Mrs. Cooper, has continued to inspect the cattle trains at that place as they come from the North on their way to this market. She has not been able to report such a change for the better as she hoped; but a circular to the agents of the Central Vermont R. R. has been issued by Sup't Hobart, requiring them to see that the laws on that important line are obeyed. General Sup't Adams of the Fitchburg R. R. is heartily co-operating with the Society, and General Manager Bartlett of the Lowell R. R. has given his assurance to the same effect. Sup't Tucker of the Maine Central has again reminded his agents that the laws for the protection of animals must be obeyed by all shippers. The Society has two agents at Watertown through every Monday night, to be present on the arrival of all stock trains and see the cars unloaded. Their evidence is carefully preserved and used. We expect to be saved the necessity of going before courts and juries by the efforts of the railway officers; but if we shall be disappointed in this we shall be ready for that unpleasant alternative.

The Fox Hunt.

A thoughtful and generous friend has sent us the expenses incurred by the Society in sending its agents to the Vineyard to look after the fox hunt.

President Garfield.

As we go to press the President continues in a very critical state. The nation is a unit in its hopes and prayers for his recovery. May his complete restoration to health be near!

(Continued from p. 26.)

lence and promptitude in relieving them from temporary embarrassments of this nature.

The excellent report was received with acclamation.

Addresses followed by Lord Aberdare, Bishop Claughton, George Augustus Sala, Col. Gordon, and Mr. Martin Wood.

Countess Spencer then distributed the prizes to those scholars who gained honors in the principal competition; 300 others remaining to be awarded July 12.

Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. E. F. Flower, Mr. Mocatta, and Mr. Meason followed in interesting addresses.

A Fox Hunt.

There is a charming summer resort on Martha's Vineyard known as "Cottage City," to which thousands go for health or rest, and other thousands to attend religious gatherings on certain weeks each year. It has prospered, and has deserved to prosper. If the coolness of the present summer, however, has kept away many usual visitors, its experience in that respect has not differed from other places of its class. But the "City" had its men who were ambitious to change this. Accordingly, sensational letters were written beforehand for the "Sunday Herald" of this city of certain innovations in our out-of-door pastimes, in the form of a "genuine" fox hunt. That it was not a bull fight or a bear baiting was due, no doubt, to certain plain provisions in the statutes of the State. A further examination of the laws against cruelty to animals might have shown that a fox hunt was hardly possible within the law, as it forbids "any animal being tortured or tormented under a penalty of \$250 fine or imprisonment in jail one year," and it is careful to say that "animal" includes all "brute creatures." A fox torn by dogs, put there for the purpose, is clearly a crime under such a law. The gentlemen who gave their names in favor of the hunt had not stopped to consider this, and for the moment were strangely oblivious of its real character. Nor did they regard sufficiently the fact that character to a "city" is of equal importance as to a man. When Capt. Currier, one of our agents, appeared on the ground, several days before the event, to ask attention to the law, he was heard with considerate fairness by the leading men, and was led to think that their influence would lead to the wise abandonment of the hunt. All saw there was no wish to appeal to the law on the part of our Society without the fullest warning, and also, that whatever the law warranted would be done to suppress the hunt if one were attempted. He left with the assurance that the law would not be violated. It needs no second sight to see how those who had an eye only to the profit anticipated from the crowds who were to come, would rebel at its abandonment, as well as those who had raised expectations through the newspapers which could not be met. The idea that something "must be done" predominated; but the responsible leaders continued to say that the law would be respected. Vague statements appeared in newspaper paragraphs and in posters on the subject, but the words **FOX HUNT** in large type usually were found. When the day came, Mr. Jos. Baker, one of our agents, was on the ground, and also two members of the state detective force with chief Wade.

The fox hunt had been changed to what was called a drag hunt, i. e., the dead body of a fox

was drawn over the ground before the dogs were let loose. Anise-seed oil was also used upon the fox! The dogs followed the trail well for a time; but then lost it. While looking for it, they came upon some sheep. These they attacked, and some were killed. So ended the first day. The killing of the sheep was not intended; but it was one of the risks which the wretched "sport" always incurs.

On the second day, the living foxes were led over the course by men, and were safely housed ere the dogs could reach them. The promise to respect the law had been kept.

Our thanks are due to chief Wade and to his men for their cheerful and efficient service in this behalf. An attempt to give character to the occasion by the use of the name of our honored governor was, of course, without his warrant.

That there were men engaged in the hunt who intended that the promises that had been made should be broken, appears by the following paragraph in the report of the first day's hunt to the "Sunday Herald":

It was intended that the hounds, after returning from the trial referred to above, after having been sufficiently rested, should be again sent off, this time in pursuit of a live fox, and for this the riders and many others in the secret were prepared, though it is only fair to the gentlemen themselves to say that the managers of the hunt were in no sense parties to this arrangement, and were purposely kept in ignorance of it. But, unfortunately, through some mishap or other, the hounds, after being sent off and making a beautiful run of two miles or more, lost the scent laid out for them to follow, and did not return until it was too late to make the second start proposed, although one fox did somehow manage to get out of the bag unexpectedly, and was chased until he betook himself to the water, from whence he was subsequently rescued. This, however, took place after the crowds had dispersed, chagrined and disappointed at the result of a much anticipated entertainment, and visiting no end of censure upon those who had occasioned it.

This "much anticipated entertainment" was to witness the killing of a fox by dogs!

Matthew Vassar, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

It gives us great pain to announce the death of this old friend of our cause, and who was, also, President of the Society P. C. A. at Poughkeepsie. We are very glad to give a place to the following resolutions of respect to his memory:

"At a recent meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the following was ordered published, and copies sent to corresponding societies:—

"The members of the Poughkeepsie Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, assembled to take cognizance of the death of Matthew Vassar, Jr., the late President of this organization, and impressed with the deep solemnity of his sudden removal in the midst of his works of usefulness, philanthropy and humanity, desire to make record of their profound sense of loss in the death of one, who, imbued with a keen appreciation of duty towards society, possessed a heart that embraced, in its protecting grasp, the wants and rights of those mute companions of man, the dumb animals.

"Engaged during a long life in the engrossing affairs of business, the exacting cares of great trusts, and the perfection of his many philanthropic enterprises, such as have absorbed the energies of few men, he yet found time and thought for the consideration of measures of reform and amelioration in the treatment of the brute creation.

"For this Society especially he felt the warmest interest. Its welfare and efficiency were very dear to him. For its maintenance he gave largely. The dumb animal was to him an object of tender solicitude,—seemed constantly in his thoughts, and always spoken of with compassionate concern.

"While this community has lost one of its noblest representatives, this city, a munificent benefactor—and the first and grandest institution for the education of women, with whose fame he will forever be identified, will long miss the wise management of one who from its inception has largely moulded its destiny—this Society, in its humbler sphere, feels profoundly the absence of the helping hand, the cheering voice, and the sympathetic heart of its honored President."

HENRY L. YOUNG,
1st Vice-President.

C. DuBois, Jr., Secretary.
Poughkeepsie, New York, Aug. 13, 1881."

Bread upon the Waters.

From a private letter addressed to a well-known friend, we take the responsibility of making the following interesting extracts:

Of course you are aware of the good that results from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but I know you are not aware of all you have accomplished simply by the circulation of the paper called "Our Dumb Animals," so I would like to tell you.

A short time after our meeting you sent several copies of "Our Dumb Animals" to my father, and as I have a natural fondness for zoölogy, I was immediately attracted by the title of the papers and became deeply interested in them, thinking that I would like to belong to the humane association that they represented.

The result has been the distribution of 460 copies in one year. I have sent a dozen at a time to clergy, with a letter asking them to interest their people in the subject, and have received many cordial letters in response.

I frequently take several copies with me when my dog and I go out walking, and leave them at grocers, fish markets, druggists, or whatever other places I pass or visit. I have also given copies to conductors on horse-cars; and whenever I call at any house, I leave not only papers, but reports of our Society.

I also hope to attend the October meeting of the Humane Association, and may obtain much additional information on the subject.

Barbarous.

A friend of animals sends us an account of a deed by the daughter of a prominent clergyman, which, if less strongly vouched for, would not be credible. "Last summer," says the writer, "during a sojourn in the Adirondacks, among other outrages annually perpetrated by civilized travellers on God's inoffensive creatures, I saw one especially revolting. A beautiful girl, sixteen years old, chased a doe into the river, and there, while the man who accompanied her held the poor animal by the tail, the girl shot it with a pistol and then dragged it triumphantly into the boarding-house, where she was greeted like a heroine!"

What sort of teaching had been the lot of this girl? What a bloody deed even if done in heat-thendom!

Action.

Do something! do it soon! with all thy might;
An angel's wing would droop if long at rest,
And God inactive were no longer blest.
Some high or humble enterprise of good
Contemplate till it shall possess thy mind,
Become thy study, pastime, rest, and food,
And kindle in thy heart a flame refined:
Pray heaven for firmness thy whole soul to bind
To this high purpose; to begin, pursue,
With thoughts all fix'd, and feelings purely kind;
Strength to complete, and with delight review,
And strength to give the praise where all is due.

Wilcox.

Children's Department.

Chip!

I know an old couple that lived in a wood —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
And up in a tree-top their dwelling it stood —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
The summer it came, and the summer it went —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
And there they lived on, and they never paid rent —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!

Their parlor was lined with the softest of wool —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
Their kitchen was warm, and their pantry was full —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
And four little babies peeped out at the sky —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
You never saw darlings so pretty and shy —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!

Now winter came on with its frost and its snow —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
They cared not a bit when they heard the wind blow —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
For, wrapped in their furs, they all lay down to sleep —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!
But oh, in the spring, how their bright eyes will peep —
Chipperee, chipperee, chip!

Actual Grief in a Dog.

[Indianapolis News.]

Nearly three months ago the "News" noticed the fact that the dog of a tramp frozen to death near Mitchell, and buried in the "potter's field," stayed by his master's grave and refused to be approached or fed. The brute has now, after a fast of nearly ninety days, been so reduced by starvation as to be unable to defend himself, and has been taken in hand by the sexton, and when resuscitated will have a kennel built for him near the grave he has defended.—*From Philadelphia Evening Star of March 30, 1881.*

The Monument

erected to the memory of Grey Friars Bobby by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has a Greek inscription by Professor Blackie. The translation is given as follows:

This monument
was erected by a noble lady,
THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS,
to the memory of
GREY FRIARS BOBBY,
a faithful and affectionate
LITTLE DOG,
who followed the remains of his beloved master
to the churchyard,
in the year 1858,
and became a constant visitor to the grave,
refusing to be separated from the spot
until he died
in the year 1872.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

The Bird's Nest.

Robert Upton, about 1790. Rewritten by J. G. D.

All blind and unfledged, see the children of song,
Just released from the shell, and cuddling together;
To the red-breasted minstrel the infants belong,
To robin, the herald of summerly weather.

Widely distant she travels to forage for food,
Her piercing eye darting on this, that, and t'other;
On the spread wings of joy hastens home to her brood,
Fond robin, their guardian, instructor, and mother!

Oh, let no rude hand, when that mother's away,
Molest or alarm the beloved ones she's feeding;
And gratitude's carol will amply repay
The heart that forbore to set others a-bleeding.

The time will soon come when their plumage appears,
And thereafter, though nothing of lucre requite you,
The notes of the nestlings will break on your ears,
And the song of young robin be heard to delight you.

A Wise Robin.

Many are the narratives of the intelligence or instinct of birds, but one of the most interesting of them all is the story of Charley Mercier's robins. Charley is the head cook at the Adelphi Hotel, where he prepares toothsome dishes which have helped to give Mr. McCaffrey's hostelry such wide renown. He not only looks after the guests, but has found time to make friends with a family of robins. He has a cage just outside of the kitchen windows, and here the happy red-breast makes his summer home. In the fall, when the leaves come down and the wind blows cold, the cage is opened and the feathered songster flies away to the tropics—who knows whither? As soon, however, as the sun comes north and sails high through the Saratoga skies, he wings his way to his summer home and seeks the cage which is always ready for him. This year he has brought two younger ones whose society he seems to greatly enjoy. He will answer the call or the whistle of his friend, and seems to know his voice. It is a pretty little romance, but it is all true, and we trust Robin Redbreast may long continue to enjoy his human friendships.

To My Dog "Blanco."

My dear, dumb friend, low lying there,
A willing vassal at my feet,
Glad partner of my home and fare,
My shadow in the street,

I look into your great brown eyes,
Where love and loyal homage shine,
And wonder where the difference lies
Between your soul and mine!

For all of good that I have found
Within myself or humankind,
Hath royally informed and crowned
Your gentle heart and mind.

I scan the whole broad earth around
For that one heart which, leal and true,
Bears friendship without end or bound,
And find the prize in you.

I trust you as I trust the stars;
Nor cruel loss, nor scoff of pride,
Nor beggary, nor dungeon-bars,
Can move you from my side!

As patient under injury
As any Christian saint of old,
As gentle as a lamb with me,
But with your brothers bold;

More playful than a frolic boy,
More watchful than a sentinel,
By day and night your constant joy
To guard and please me well:

I clasp your head upon my breast—
The while you whine, and lick my hand—
And thus our friendship is confessed,
And thus we understand!

Ah, Blanco! did I worship God
As truly as you worship me,
Or follow where my Master trod
With your humility;

Did I sit fondly at His feet,
As you, dear Blanco, sit at mine,
And watch him with a love as sweet,
My life would grow divine!

J. G. Holland, in Scribner.

A Remarkable Pony.

A well authenticated and extraordinary case of the sagacity of the Shetland pony has just come under our notice. A year or two ago, Mr. Wm. Sinclair, pupil teacher, Holm, imported one of these little animals from Shetland, on which to ride to and from school, his residence being at a considerable distance from the school buildings. Up to that time the animal had been unshod, but some time afterward Mr. Sinclair had it shod by Mr. Pratt, the parish blacksmith. The other day

Mr. Pratt, whose smithy is a long distance from Mr. Sinclair's house, saw the pony, without halter or anything upon it, walking up to where he was working. Thinking the animal had strayed from home, he drove it off, throwing stones after the beast to make it run homeward. This had the desired effect for a short time; but Mr. Pratt had only got fairly at work once more in the smithy when the pony's head again made its appearance at the door. On proceeding a second time outside to drive the pony away, Mr. Pratt, with a blacksmith's instinct, took a look at the pony's feet, when he observed that one of its shoes had been lost. Having made a shoe he put it on, and then waited to see what the animal would do. For a moment it looked at the blacksmith as if asking whether he was done, then pawed once or twice to see if the newly shod foot was comfortable, and finally gave a pleased neigh, erected its head, and started home at a brisk trot. The owner was also exceedingly surprised to find the animal at home completely shod the same evening, and it was only on calling at the smithy some days afterward that he learned the full extent of his pony's sagacity.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 21, 1881.*

Wrens Learning to Sing.

A wren built her nest in a box so situated that a family had an opportunity of observing the mother-bird instructing the young ones in the art of singing peculiar to the species. She fixed herself on one side of the opening in the box, directly before her young, and began singing over her whole song very distinctly. One of the young then attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, its voice broke, and it lost the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before, and continuing the song as long as it was able; and when the note was again lost, the mother began anew where it stopped, and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune, and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time with great precision, and a second of the young attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this as with the first; and so with the third and fourth. This was repeated day after day, and several times a day.

A Baboon.

Henry, the large Chacma baboon at the Philadelphia "Zoo," has been training under keeper Rolling to take his victuals at table like a man, instead of dining in beastly style. The baboon was initiated to his new life with an old alpaca coat and straw hat. These he tore into shreds, but the experiment was repeated, until after two weeks he had been so far reclaimed from his native state as to assist in putting them on. When Henry had thus caught the idea he soon became afflicted with vanity, and consequently a tailor was summoned. The man took his tape with him, thinking that the coat was for one of the small monkeys; but when he was told that his customer stood four feet four inches without stockings, he thought that he could guess at a fit. Strong blue canvas was selected, and Chesterfield was adopted as the style. The suit has been completed; and with red and white stripes running in all directions, and red, white and blue buttons as big as trade dollars, "Henry," further adorned with a white canvas cap, presents quite a swell appearance when he sits at his table, under an old oak-tree, partaking of his meals. The female baboon is to be similarly trained, and will appear in skirts and sit at the table with her husband.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"PROFESSOR," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

Rosa Bonheur.

Miss Rosa Bonheur, one of whose pictures we have selected for this month's paper, was born at Bordeaux, France, May 22, 1822.

From a sketch in the "American Cyclopaedia" we learn that from her childhood she showed an intuitive love of nature, and her first works at the exhibition of 1841 were taken from natural history, and represented sheep, goats, and rabbits. She visited the butchers' shambles in Paris in order to observe the nature of the animals. Since that time she has continued to send pictures of animals to the exhibitions in Paris. Her "Horse Fair" was shown in London in 1855 and was sold for \$8,000. She studied eighteen months on this picture, regularly attending the horse-market in Paris twice a week.

She possesses two horses, five goats, an ox, a cow, three donkeys, and sheep, dogs, birds, and poultry, which she uses as models. She has been engaged of late on a work illustrative of donkeys. Her great force is in her faithfulness to nature. The boldness and independence of her own character inspire her pencil and free her pictures from all conventionality.

She is said to work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, painting from six in the morning till nightfall, when she draws until past midnight. We hope this is overstated; but her pictures indicate accuracy in every detail, a perfection never attained without the closest application.

San Francisco Society P. C. A.

In the "Call" we have an account of the last annual meeting of this effective society. President Winans in the chair.

The report of Nathaniel Hunter, Secretary of the Society, showed that during the year there were received 1,277 reports of cruelty to animals. Of the cases examined, 192 were prosecuted, 1,038 remedied without prosecution; trifling and malicious complaints, 17; not found, 30; percentage of convictions, 87; horses ordered from work by the officers of the Society, 485; animals killed, 226; animals sent to the pound, 4; advice given in 34 cases. Food animals have been landed under the supervision of the Society's officers, as follows: horned cattle, 17,924; sheep, 83,206; hogs, 11,269. Total, 112,399. Of these, there were 216 animals dead on arrival, and 236 were found to be injured.

The report of J. S. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the Society, is as follows: Balance on hand May 31, 1880, \$375.41; received at sundry times on deposit from Secretary Hunter, \$2,466. Total, \$2,841.41. Paid out on orders authorized by trustee, \$2,312.99. Balance on hand, \$528.42. Also on deposit in the San Francisco Savings Union, \$2,708.63.

The following named were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Ira P. Rankin, James S. Hutchinson, Jacob Z. Davis, James M. McDonald, Nathaniel Hunter, Joseph W. Winans, George Congdon, David W. Laird, Leland Stanford, James R. Bolton, C. Waterhouse, C. N. Ellinwood, Horace P. Fletcher, W. W. Montague, C. I. Hutchinson.



ENGRAVED BY S. S. KILBURN.

FEEDING CALVES.

BY ROSA BONHEUR.

Feeding Calves.

This beautiful picture appeals at once to both eye and heart.

To the artist it gives delight by its fidelity to nature. The child on the gate with her elder sisters near, the mother giving its due share to the young creatures about her, and the creatures themselves each rushing to get its share of food, are so presented as to form a group instinct with life in every part. It is worthy of close study. But it has a higher value. It tells of kindness and shows its fruits. The hungry calves have learned to trust the kindly and just hands that feed them, and the mother receives them as fearlessly as she would her own children. Thanks to the great artist for the lesson she has taught so well!

It will suggest to some readers that other scene from real life when such young creatures are brought by cars and otherwise to market, and awaken in them, we trust, a purpose to do something to lessen that cruelty. The picture will have done a blessed work as far as it does that!

Animals that fell from other Planets.

Two interesting problems which have long perplexed the scientific world appear to have been at last definitively solved by the eminent geologist, Dr. Hahn. These questions are: first, whether or not celestial bodies, other than the earth, belonging to our solar system, are inhabited by animate beings; and, secondly, whether the meteoric stones from time to time cast upon the surface of this globe emanate from incandescent comets or from volcanic planets. That they at no time formed a part of the earth itself has been conclusively demonstrated. Dr. Hahn has recently completed a series of investigations upon some of the huge meteoric stones that fell from the skies in Hungary during the summer of 1866. Thin laminae of these mysterious bodies, subjected to examination under a powerful microscope, have been found to contain coralline and spongy formations, and to reveal unmistakable traces of the lower forms of vegetation. All the organisms, animal and vegetable, discovered by Dr. Hahn in the delicate stone shavings he has thus dealt with, indicate the condition of their parent world to be one of what is technically termed "primary formation." But the presence of water in that world is proved by the fact that the tiny petrified creatures revealed by the magic of the lens one and all belong to the so-called subaqueous classes of animals.

The Canary in his Cage.

Sing away, ay, sing away,
Merry little bird,
Always gayest of the gay,
Though a woodland roundelay
You ne'er sung nor heard;
Though your life from youth to age
Passes in a narrow cage.

Near the window wildbirds fly,
Trees are waving round;
Fair things everywhere you spy
Through the glasspane's mystery,
Your small life's small bound:
Nothing hinders your desire
But a little gilded wire.

Like a human soul you seem
Shut in golden bars:
Placed amid earth's sunshine stream,
Singing to the morning beam,
Dreaming 'neath the stars;
Seeing all life's pleasures clear,—
But they never can come near.

Never! Sing, bird-poet mine,
As most poets do;—
Guessing by an instinct fine

At some happiness divine
Which they never knew.
Lonely in a prison bright
Hymning for the world's delight.

Yet, my birdie, you're content
In your tiny cage:
Not a carol thence is sent
But for happiness is meant—
Wisdom pure as sage:
Teaching the pure poet's part
Is to sing with merry heart.

So, lie down, thou peevish pen;
Eyes, shake off all tears;
And, my wee bird, sing again:
I'll translate your song to men
In these future years.
"Howsoever thy lot's assigned,
Meet it with a cheerful mind."

Mrs. Dinah Maria (Mulock) Craik.

Sidney Smith on Enjoyment.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy—so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and in extreme old age is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is past and to scenes never to be renewed again.

ANOTHER patent pigeon has been invented for the benefit of sportsmen who do not want to be butchers. It is made of light clay, saucer-shaped, and skims like an oyster shell through the air. If struck by shot, it breaks easily, but if not hit it settles gently to the ground, and may be again used. Between the disrepute into which pigeon shooting has fallen and the earnestness of inventors in trying to find a satisfactory substitute, there is every prospect that before long live-bird shooting "for sport" will become as infrequent as "dog fights" and other brutal amusements.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, July 29, 1881.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in July.

Whole number of complaints received, 190; viz., Beating, 18; overworking and overloading, 16; overdriving, 6; driving when lame or galled, 46; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 3; abandoning, 2; torturing, 5; driving when diseased, 5; cruelty in transportation, 7; general cruelty, 49.
Remedied without prosecution, 55; warned, 46; not substantiated, 33; not found, 8; anonymous, 4; prosecuted, 12; convicted, 12.

Horses taken from work, 31; animals killed, 64.

Receipts by the Society in July.

FINES.

From Justices' Court.—Nantucket, \$5; Brookline (2 cases), \$35.
District Courts.—First Bristol (3 cases: one paid at jail) \$70; Second Plymouth, \$5; Central Berkshire, \$14; East Middlesex, \$15.
Police Courts.—Gloucester, \$20; Chelsea, \$5; Lawrence, \$10; Lynn, \$2.
Municipal Court.—Roxbury District (3 cases: one paid at House of Industry), \$37; Brighton District (6 cases), \$20.50.
Witness fees, \$1.80. Total, \$240.30.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Mrs. Wm. Appleton, \$130; Miss Ellen Gray, \$100; Miss Anne E. Gray, \$100; Wm. Amory, \$50; Bequest from the estate of Mr. Wm. Ashby, \$50.

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

John C. Howe, Charles Faulkner, Dr. Tuckerman, Trustees.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Sam'l W. Thorndike, Chas. Nash, Miss E. S. Nash, F. R. K., R. S. Russell, Geo. Bate Blake, Thos. H. Russell, Plume & Atwood Manuf'g Co., J. E. Maynard, T. Quincy Browne, J. S. Fogg, J. C. Palfrey, N. D. Whitney, Silas Potter, Mrs. F. O. Winslow, R. Brookhouse, W. Geo. Webb, Wm. J. Foster, Henry Harrington, Mrs. N. Saltonstall, E. W. Dennison, Jero Abbott, Shepard, Norwell & Co., J. W. Converse, A. A. Burrage, Lewis G. Pray, A. Friend, Robt. A. Bolt, Miss A. G. Leeds, Amos Stone, C. F. Koeber, C. H. Graves, John Bartlett, Geo. McQuestion, Rev. James Fitton, C. F. C.

TWO DOLLARS EACH.

C. F. Claffin, J. Webster, Mrs. A. L. Motte, I. A. Evans, Boston Type Foundry, Geo. Dennis, A. P. & C. Coffin, Four Friends.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. J. Howard Lee, H. E. T., Jr., W. K. L. & B., G. B. Ives, Miss Lee, Rev. E. B. Willson, Miss Martha Webb, Rev. E. C. Bolles, J. Chamberlain, Miss M. A. Sanders, Mrs. Curwin, Mrs. C. E. Bemis, Miss B. A. Brown, Rev. Dr. Chas. Arcy, Mrs. E. P. Richardson, N. L. Ames, Mrs. M. Rowe, G. C. Hoag, J. H. Holway, Six Friends. Total, \$657.00.

SUBSCRIBERS.

M. Vassar, Jr., \$6.60; Irving Motte, \$3; Edward Bringham, \$2.70; Delaware Soc. P. C. to Animals, \$2.50; F. M. Mackey, \$1.50; F. K. Simonds, \$1.25; G. B. Woodward, \$1.50.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. Geo. E. Head, Mrs. M. Lavery, Francis Ham, Asa T. Butler, Mrs. A. M. Dix, H. F. Jenks, Mrs. H. H. Smith.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

Mrs. Page, R. Foster, Capt. Wm. Randall, Miss G. Publado, Miss E. B. Hillis, Miss M. Betts, Mrs. J. R. Kendrick, W. Stuart Hunter. Total, \$30.05.

FOR PUBLICATIONS.

D. Noyes, \$5; Miss M. Peet, \$1. Total, \$6.

OTHER SUMS.

Worthley, Downes & Co., \$3; Mrs. J. B. Bailey, \$2.50; Miss F. M. Mackey, \$3.50; Interest, \$1.78; B. T. Dowse, Trustee, for rent, \$15. Total, \$25.78.
Total receipts in July, \$989.13.

A Case of Cruelty.

On the 9th inst. was tried in the Roxbury District Court (Associate Justice Bolster, presiding) one Reardon, a private coachman, for beating a horse on the 3d inst.

The party was found in the act of abuse by Agent Tenney, who promptly arrested and committed him for examination.

The evidence developed the facts that the horse was balky and refused to go; that Reardon lashed him with a bow whip until it was more or less broken, leaving upon the animal a large number of welts and bunches (one of the witnesses for the defence testified that he made careful examination a few hours after, and found at least seventy-five), some of which could be felt five days afterward; that blood ran from the wounds on each side, and was wiped off by two different parties at the time; the blood was also seen by the driver of a horse-car who stopped his car and looked at it; that Reardon had driven the horse for six years and knew him to be balky; that he had had trouble with him fifteen or twenty times (by his own testimony) before; that he balked with him a few hours after being arrested for the above beating, and he had to lead the horse home; that he had before whipped him for it and that it did him no good, notwithstanding which Judge Bolster failed to find him guilty of any cruelty.

Fox Hunting.

SOME CRITICISMS ON A RECENT EVENT AT COTTAGE CITY.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1881.

To the Editor of the Herald: I am one of the probably large number that read with pain and some feelings of disgust your correspondent's account in the "Sunday Herald" of the interrupted fox hunt at Cottage City. I would like to ask him if, as he says, the society is engaged in a noble work, what more noble work it can find than rescuing a poor, helpless animal from the power of those who would torture it to death for sport, even though those same persons may be leaders of society and imitators of certain English customs that are respected more for their age than for any good reason? How does he find the work "misdirected" when it contains the very essence and spirit for which the society was organized, and which gives it its value? His remark that the state offers a bounty for every fox killed, without specifying the manner of killing, is unworthy of a sixth-rate criminal lawyer. For that reason would he like to see a wolf, a much more harmful animal, caught and tortured to death in a ring for the "amusement" of spectators? Is he in favor of bull fights and dog fights? His eulogy of "sport pure and simple" for the "benefit" of the people is remarkably reassuring to people who believe that pain should never be inflicted except from necessity, and that all sports involving the misery of others, no matter how low in the scale of life, should be avoided for humanity's sake, and on account of the blunting effect upon our own natures. Again, does your correspondent think of the precedent that would be established by such affairs as he applauds? How long before dog fights and kindred sports would be upheld for the benefit of the people (?) and, at the same time, two birds killed with one stone in thus getting rid of useless curs, instead of handing them over to Al Watts to be painlessly put out of existence? Your correspondent's whole tone is that of one bent on carrying out his own wishes and enjoying his sport, unmindful of the demands of humanity, and thus led from vexation at seeing himself justly frustrated to descend to ridicule in retaliation.

G.

—Herald, Aug. 20, 1881.

Live Dogs and Cats Fed to the Rocky Mountain Lions.

For several weeks past there have been on exhibition in various places about Omaha three Rocky Mountain lions, which were captured in the Black Hills by three brothers named King, who are travelling with the menagerie. For the last two weeks these animals have been exhibited in their cage at the Tivoli Garden. They are quite large, strong and ferocious animals.

It having been reported, and even published as a fact in some of the daily papers, that live dogs and cats were occasionally fed the lions, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals determined to investigate the matter. While Omaha may have a surplus of dogs and cats, and their loss would not be missed, yet the Society does not believe that they ought to be fed alive to the Rocky Mountain lions. Detective Neligh was engaged by the Society to secure the necessary evidence to warrant an arrest. On Tuesday Detective Neligh and some of his friends succeeded in obtaining admission to one of these dog and cat feeding soirees. There were eight or nine men present, and they actually witnessed the King brothers throw a live dog and cat into the cage. The lions did not immediately kill them, but pulled off the hair and skin and tortured them, and then finally ate them. It was a very barbarous deed.

The King brothers were brought before the police court on the charge of cruelty to animals, the complaint having been instituted by the Nebraska Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. The defendants claimed that the lions need food in the shape of live animals. However, they pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined \$10 and costs.—Omaha Republican.

Springfield, Mass.

The business men's association at their meeting last night voted to hire rooms in the Second National Bank Block and endeavor to enlarge the scope of the association. A long discussion was held on the question of cruelty to animals, and members of the association will be appointed to look for offences of this kind and see that they are punished.—Springfield Republican.

Cruelty at Hartford.

In the "Hartford Times" of Aug. 11, we find the trial reported of two men for cruelty in beating a team of horses, and in equally cruel neglect. Secretary Burton of the Humane Society was attorney, and President Dennis was a witness. The verdict was ninety days in jail for one and sixty days for the other culprit. A few more such examples will do much for the abused horse. We would congratulate the officers of the Connecticut Humane Society on the wholesome result.

Nature's Minute.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

It was long a difficulty to feed the twenty varieties of terrapins kept in the Smithsonian Institute. Fish were used, but they did not seem to be relished. One day, by accident, a wheel-barrow-load of clover was overturned in the tank, and the mystery was solved—the terrapins devoured it as if it was their native food.

RICHARD WAGNER, the composer, has a pet cat which sleeps on his bed and eats with him on the table. He has always had a predilection for cats, having owned more than a hundred during the last forty years.

MASTER: "What does Condillac say about brutes in the scale of being?" S: "He says a brute is an imperfect animal." M: "And what is man?" S: "Man is a perfect brute."

Our Dumb Animals.

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